Meetings This Day.

Pythagorean Lodge at 8 P. M. Lafayette Artillery Charitable Association, at 8 P. M.

Young America Fire Company, at 8 P. M. Auction Sales This Day.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.] John G. Milnor & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at his store, ribbons, hats, &c.

Jeffords & Co. will sell at 9 o'clock, at their store, Carified sugar.

Leitch & Bruns will sell at 11 o'clock, at the old postoffice, bank stock.

Schachte & Toukey will sell at 10 o'clock, at their store, shoulders, lard, &c.

BALLOON ASCENSION .- Professor King will make his one hundredth and forty-fourth balloon ascension this afternnoon, at 4 o'clock, from Cita-FULL REPORTS of the Firemen's Visit to Sa-

vannah, the Floral Fair and the Convention, will be found in our tri-weekly issue of to-day. Parties wishing copies for their friends in the inteor can obtain them on application at the publication office of THE NEWS. EXCURSION.—The steamer Emilie will leave

South Commercial wharf this morning, at halfpast nine o'clock, for Drayton Hall and the phosphate works, touching, going and returning, at West Point Mills, leaving the upper landing in time to reach the city at dusk. THE EXCURSION To-DAY .- We are requested

to remind the members of the convention that the steamer City Point leaves Atlantic wharf, in the rear of the old Postoffice, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on an excursion around the harbor, to which they and their ladies are invited.

MASONIC .- Mr. A. H. Hayden has now on exhibition at his jewelry store, corner of King and Hasel streets, a complete masonic outfit, ordered by Union Chapter of this city. Mr. Hayden has been appointed the agent of the Virgil Price manufactory of masonic emblems in New York, and has constantly on hand a select assortment of masonic lewels, regalia, &c.

CRUMBS .- An anxious inquirer wishes to know if the fine for Aldermen leaving the Council board is \$15, what is the tariff when the Mayor vacates and disorder rules the roast?

There are some counterfeit \$20 Oneida Bank

(Utica, N. Y.) notes in circulation. The dwelling of Rev. Gregory Rollins, with its contents was destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult. The act of an incendiary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS .- At the second an nual meeting of the Painters' Charitable Asso. ciation. No. 3, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Henry C. Hammond, president; Theodore C. Dupree, vice president; John L. Merchant, secretary; Benjamin White, treasurer. Finance committee-Benjamin Wilkerson, chairman; Stephen Havnes. Adam Walker, B. H. Vanderhorst and J.

REV. A. B. EARLE .- We learn that this dis uished revivalist, whose labors have been atd with so much success in other leading on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, nduct a series of religious services in our His first discourse will be preached in the room of the Citadel Square Church this ag; at 8 o'clock. Mr. Earle has conducted a great religious movement, whose benefits have een enjoyed by other denominations as well as his own. During his stay in the city, he will be the guest of John G. Milnor, Esq.

McKewn Johnstone.
St. Andrew's Agricultural Society—G. J. Crafts.
South Carolina Raliroad Company—L. D. DeSaussure, G. A. Trenholm, A. Simonds.
South Carolina Institute—General Wallace, Geo.
S. Hacker, W. G. Whilden, R. D. Bacot, Colonel J.
P. Thomas, W. S. Henerey, A. L. Tobias, Thos. D.
Eason, E. W. Marshall, J. D. Alken, F. W. Dawson.
Union—T. A. Carlisle, James E. DeLoach, J. E. UNITED STATES COURT-HON. GEORGE S. BRYAN, JUDGE, PRESIDING .- The following business was disposed of in the Circuit and District Courts yesterday :

District Court .- The grand jury returned "no ba" in the case of the United States vs. Reed and Kelly, charged with smuggling in George This being the only case to come before the grand jury, they were discharged. Circuit Court .- The case of Mary O'Connor vs.

Cooley and Judd, was called up and continued. EASTER ELECTIONS .- At a meeting of the ves try and wardens of the "Church of the Holy Trinity, at Grahamville," held on the 30th ultimo,

the following persons were elected: Wardens-John H. Howard, Charles C. Dupont. Vestry-men—Dr. Thomas H. Gregorie, Thomas H. Howard, wm. C. Howard, Edward Lynch, B. C. Dupont. Dr. B. W. Seabrook. Delegates to the Convention-John H. Howard, Dr. B. W. Seabrook Im. C. Howard, C. C. Dupont. At the annual meeting of the congregation of

ambaw Church, St. James Santee, the following micers were elected for the ensuing year, viz Vardens-S. D. Doar, A. H. Seabrook. Vestry nen-T. Pinckpay Dr. S. Doar, Dr. Baker J. Doar, W. Lucas, Delegates to the Convention-S. D. Doar, A. H. Seabrook and W. Lucas.

THE FLORAL FAIR .- The floral exhibition of the Chaleston County Agricultural and Horticultura! Society was opened again yesterday, but was not as well attended as its attractions deserved. Never before, in Charleston, at any exabition of this kind, has there been so much ste displayed in beautifying. The numerous fe and fragiant plants, their skilful arrangegent, and the floral decerations generally, give vidence of taste and ingenuity, and elicited the nighest encomiums from all who visited the hall. mong the contributions yesterday were a large llection of plants from Mr. C. Saunders, the rist, a flower basket from Mr. Richard T. Walger, a hanging basket of gem and ivy, and s great variety of rare flowers from Mrs. L. Groning. The exhibition will be open again to-day, and we hope to see a large attendance.

Howl Arrivals, May 4.

CHARLESTON HOTEL. 3. P. Allen, New York; W. Tucker, Baltiore; Wm. B. Richards, Canada; P. W. Livingson and wife, New York; R. Ward, Edgefield; T. . Sample, Nashville; W. Blaw, Liverpool; J. M dman, New York; G. R. Congdon, Georgetown; G. Sykes, Richland; T. B. McKinstry, M. D., linusboro; Mrs. R. B. Smith, Boston; M. W. Viniry, Mt. Pleasant, W. Arbona, wife and child. New York . O. W. Alken, Abbeville; D. Malloy Irs. M. C. Coit, Cheraw; F. F. Russell, wife and Hew York; J. R. Shilton and child, Grimn;

Oscans, Shreveport; S. A. Derens and wife-sachusetts; E. Lyons, F. F. Maury, Philadel chia; W. H. McDowell, Wilmington; G. W. Lay, rife and three children, Miss Kimberly, New ork: L. Cohen, Savannah. PAVILION HOTEL John Humbert, John's Island; John M. Miller,

Columbia; Thos. W. Rabb, Monticello; R. F. McCot. try, Kingstree; M. L. Jones, N. E. R. R.; H. Horn. Alken; C. B. Adams, Miss Adams, Walter Adams Poughkeepsie; L. P. Keennan, Waldo; P. M. Lund and wife, Augusta.

W. Bird, Savannah; M. G. Webb, C. H. Mason Philadelphia; Mrs. Livingston, C. Livingston, T. H. Pollard, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. W. O. Hoffman child and maid, New York; S. P. Hamilton, South Carolina; H. G. Brown, Baltimore; T. R. Gillis, Palatka; Mr. and Mrs. Gillison, Mr. and Mr. Walters, Florida; E. D. Clark, New York.

BUSINESS ENVELOPES .- THE NEWS Job Office low prepared to furnish good envelopes, with Insiness cards printed thereon, at \$4 per thousand. Send your orders. Every merchant and ness man should have his card printed on his THE CONVENTION.

LINA RATLROAD.

Among the Delegates.

SECOND DAY

early trains.

Charleston T. J. Knauff.

The proceedings of the convention yester-

A characteristic object of attraction was ob-

servable at the rear of the stage, in the shape of a

curtain scene typical of the purposes of the con-

ubject that there stood forth upon the canvas

emigrant ships sailing into port with immense

numbers of i maginary people on board, steamers

departing with large suppositius cargoes of cot-

ton and phosphates, wharves lined with freight

they couldn't carry away, planters at the plough,

and colored citizens resting from their labors;

finally, a pleasant home scene, redolent with

The convention met at eleven o'clock A. M.,

The journal of yesterday was read and ap-

List of Delegates.

and the organizations which they represent:

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville-B. Z. Herndon, J. H. Vance, J. K.

Mariboro'-C. W. Dudley, J. A. Peterkin, Dr. J.

B. Jennings, B. F. Williamson. Marion—S. A. Denham. Newberry—Rev. T. S. Boinest, W. G. Mayes, T. F. Greneker, John R. Spearman.

Oconee—A. H. Ramsay.
Orangeburg—W. F. Martin, Murray Robinson,
R. W. Bates, J. L. Moorer, Dr. W. W. Wanna

maker.
Richland—C. P. Pelham, J. T. Sloan, A. Y. Lee,
J. G. Lykes, Colonel J. B. Palmer, Colonel A. W.

Seibels.
State at Large—B. F. Whitner, Dr. John S. Fur man, Colonel J. P. Thomas, General M. L. Bon ham, Colonel T. C. Clemson, Colonel D. Wyat

Aiken.
Sumter—Captain J. W. Stickey, John B. Moore,
J. M. Sanders, E. A. Edwards.
Spartanburg—Colonel Gabriel Cannon, Colonel
McKewn Johnstone.

Union—T. A. Carlisle, James E. DeLoach, J. E. Ming, B. H. Rice.
York—A. B. Springs.

GEORGIA.

Augusta—General R. Y. Harris, J. J. Cohen, Jas. Hope, P. J. Beekmans, E. H. Gray, Jas. R. Randall, John Osley, Jr., Wm. Craig, Jesse M. Turpin, Dr. Des. Ford, John M. Clark, W. Stevenson, T. D. Casswell, W. A. Beall.

Macon (Ga.) Board of Trade—W. L. Ellis.

The president announced that the following

Committee on Cotton Manufactures-Genera

Committee on Labor, Resources, &c .- Colone

Committee on Industrial Resources-General M

Mr. J. H. Screven moved that a committee or

The motion was agreed to, and the presiden

named the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. H

Screven, ex-Governor J. L. Manning, J. D. Aiken

Ionorable G. A. Trenholm, J. D. Kennedy, Rev

On motion of Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, Mr. B. H

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Immigration, by their chair-

on the communication of Mr. A. Y. Lee, and re

commended that the project of Mr. Lee be en

dorsed by the convention and recommended to

The same committee, to whom was referred the

general subject of immigration, and all papers re

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

The committee to whom was referred the sub-ect of immigration, with the accompanying pa-bers, feel the responsibility which devolves upon hem. The committee have addressed themselves

pers, feet the responsionity which devotes about them. The committee have addressed themselves to the work of placing before the convention a programme of action at once simple in details, practical in character, and effective in operation; and they hope that the scheme which they have adopted will be found to embrace these elements of success. As to the paramount importance of immigration to South Carolina, and the South in general, the committee deem it useless to waste the time in words. We see, we know, we feel this great need. Material development is the great work of the day. It is the source of wealth, and wealth brings in its train power, happiness and all the concomitants, moral, mental and physical, of a solid civilization. As one of the means to this great end of thorough development of all our varied resources, the introduction into this State and the South of a hardy and thrifty population is a consummation of prime importance.

ation is a consummation of prime impor

What immigration has accomplished for the North and Northwest, we want done for the Sout

and Southwest.

The committee are not unmindful of the great value to this State, and the South in general, of its present and resident laboring class. The labor of this class is of decided advantage. They desire to recognize its importance, and unite in the general sentiment that it should be fostered, and unever way utilized for the general great.

1st. The establishment of direct steam commu-

ating thereto, made the following report:

contlemen had been added to committees:

M. C. Butler, of Edgefield.

Vm. Wallace, of Columbia.

T. S. Boinest and B. F. Whitner.

the consideration of the public.

The report was adopted.

L. Bonham, of Edgefield.

and be appointed.

convention.

The following is the list of the delegates present

and was called to order by the president.

chimerical hog and hominy.

2d. The establishment of rates of rallway transportation for imalgrants from Charleston to the extreme Northwest.

This measure will, it is represented, show this to be the cheapest route for immigrants destined to the Northwest—it is certainly the pleasantest route in winter; hence if suitable arrangements are made it is reasonable to suppose that a portion of the great tide of immigration flowing in upon the continent may be led into this channel, providing at once profitable employment for steamers coming direct from Europe, and opening the way to such immigrants as may desire to stop in this or other States.

3d. The formation in this city, and at the principal points along this proposed route of immigration travel, of societies on the plan of the German Society of South Carolina, now in existence here. MMIGRATION, DIRECT TRADE AND COTTON MANUFACTURES. THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

SPIRITED ACTION OF THE SOUTH CARO-

These societies would be simply benevolent as rnese societies would be simply benevolent as-sociations, designed to give to the newly arrived immigrant all necessary information and assis-tance, to help his difficulties by honest and kindly advice, and to protect him from imposition and wrong. Earnest Resolve and Good Feeling

4th. The formation in all the healthy counties 4th. The formation in all the healthy counties of this and other Southern States of "county land and immigration societies," having for their object the settlement of immigrants upon free farms, embodying the joint stock principle suggested in the communication of Dr. E. B. Turnipseed. day were of more than ordinary interest. The galleries were dotted with Late visitors during the entire morning, and the number of delegates had been largely increased by the arrivals on the

It is essential to offer immigrants as good terms It is essential to offer immigrants as good terms as they are offered in the West; besides, the better the terms the better the class of people we will get. A plan for a complete organization of this kind for the State of South Carolina has been laid before the committee, and is appended hereto. It has been carefully considered by the committee, and is believed to embody the true will called a for rectical success.

hereto. It has been carefully considered by the committee, and is believed to embody the true principles of practical success.

5th. The establishment in Charleston upon the broadest and most liberal basis of a board of immigration, provided with sundcient means to enable them to disseminate abroad true and useful information as to the soil, climate and resources of the South, and with authority to provide for the comfort, health and decent accommodation of immigrants on the voyage hither and after their arrival. Such an organization is ascertained by experience to be essential at all ports of immigrant debarkation, and your committee are firmly persuaded that it will be more efficient, and less costly, if conducted as a private enterprise than if left to be managed by the government of the State or city.

6th. The encouragment of publications, and of the widest discussions upon immigrants and immigration, to the end that our people of all classes and occupations may be fully informed as to the immense gain to the whole country and to all private interests of a large, increasing, industrious and respectable population.

Much has to be learned, too, by our people, before we can attract immigraris to us, or retain those who may come. vention. The artist, Mr. Wallack, with his usual readiness, had so skilfully combined color and

those who may come.

1st. What will attract the best class of immi

grants?
2d. What will best satisfy the needs and desires of those who come?
3d. What occupations will be the most remunerative for the immigrant?
4th. What new industries should be established,

Abbeville—B. Z. Herndon, J. H. Vance, J. K. Vance, Joel S. Perrin, A. M. Aiken, J. D. Gaillard, W. T. Henderson.
Anderson—B. F. Crayton, T. W. Norris.
Ashley and Stone Society—F. S. Holmes.
Barnwell—James Aldrich, John S. Stoney, Dr. J. Allan Duncau.
Beaufort—John H. Screven, A. R. Lawton, Wm. Elliott, H. M. Fuller, Jr.
Colleton—Colonel R. S. Bedon.
Chester—W. H. Brawley.
Charleston Board of Trade—William L. Trenholm, Blake L. White, C. F. Panknin, Charles Webb, A. W. Wardell.
Charleston Chamber of Commerce—R. Mure. William Ravenel, Henry Gourdin, Theodore Huchet, Theodore D. Jervey, T. G. Barker, F. J. Peizer, E. H. Frost, John Hanckel.
Charleston Mechanics' Society—J. Ralph Smith, T. J. Knauff. or what modifications should be made in our present industrial establishments, in order to fully utilize the advantages of a larger and a dif-

These questions must be answered, and it would be a great stride in the direction of having immigration, if every man in the State was to-day prepared to answer them from his own information. In connection with the whole subject, your

Peizer, E. H., Frost, John Handset,
Charleston Mechanics' Society—J. Ralph Smith,
T. J. Knauff.
Charleston County Agricultural and Horticultural Society—Hon. Charles Macbeth, Elias Venning, Stephen Thomas, Dr. S. W. Barker, J. S.
Porcher, Z. Davis, J. C. Cain, Professor John
McCrady, W. G. Hinson, W. A. Clark.
Darlington—Edward E. Evans, F. M. Rodgers,
A. F. Edwards, Dr. R. L. Hart, E. L. Adams, W.
J. Maxwell, E. McIntosh, W. E. James.
Edgefield—M. C. Butler.
Fairfield—Geo. H. McMaster, Sam B. Clowney,
Robt. E. Ellison, Jr., W. D. Aiken, Dr. Thos. McKinstrey, Jas. W. Law, Dr. Wm. E. Alken.
Georgetown—Dr. A. M. Forster, Dr. F. L. Frost,
P. R. Lachicotte, R. Dozier, R. S. Izard, S. S. Fraser, R. J. Middleton, John LaBruce.
Greenville—Colonel Lee S. Irvine, Dr. S. S. Marshall, Julius C. Smith, Leonard Williams, James
Wilhelm, Wm Passmore.
German Immigration Society of Charleston—F.
von Santen, R. Siegling, A. Melchers, Henry Wagener, D. Werner, K. Fehrenbach, Samuel Lord, E.
G. Erckmann, James Simons, Jr., J. H. Kalb, A.
Stemmerman, B. Feldmann.
Kershaw—General James Chesnut, John McRae, T. H. Clark, Theo. Lang, T. L. Boykin.
Laurens—J. A. Barksdale, B. R. Campbell, H. L.
Farley.
Mariboro'—C. W. Dudley, J. A. Peterkin, Dr. J. In connection with the whole subject, your committee beg respectfully to direct attention to a communication appended hereto, presented to the committee by Mr. F. von Santen, chairman of the delegation from the German Society of South Carolina, and to recommend that it be published. In regard to the encouragement of immigration from the Northern States to this State, the committee are thoroughly in accord. They committee are thoroughly in accord. The ecommend that the convention extend to se lers from the North a cordial welcome, and that efforts be requested on the part of the Central Bareau of immigration, as provided for, to secure special rates of transportation for parties imispecial rates of the South.

1st. That in each county there should be forme a "County Land Immigration Society," to be organized in conformity with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved December 10, 1869, and entitled "An act to regulate the formation of corporations."

2d. That books of subscription should be opened

2d. That books of subscription should be opened at all the convenient points in the county, and that each subscriber be required to state the amount of his subscription in doilars, with the stipulation that the amount subscribed may be made up in whole or in part by a conveyance of lands; provided always, that the lands be taken at their valuation for State taxation at the time the conveyance is made.

3d. That each county society adopt a constitution substantially the same as that appended hereto.

tion substantially the same as that appended hereto.

4th. That the lands received in payment of subscriptions, or otherwise acquired by each county society, be laid off in farms of convenient size and location with reference to drainage, fencing and communication by roads—and that alternate farms be set apart to be granted to immigrants in fee, contingent only upon the continuous occupation and use of the land granted for the space of ten years from the date of the grant. Should any farm so granted be abandoned within the ten years, it is to revert to the society—if not abandoned the proprietorship to vest absolutely in the grantee or parties holding

to the society—if not abandoned the proprietorship to vest absolutely in the grantee or parties holding of him, at the expiration of that period.

5th. That the lands retained by the society be held to represent the shares issued to subscribers; that they be farmed, leased or sold by the society as may seem best for the common interest; that the society reserve the right to convert the said lands by sale or exchange into money or other valuable property, as buildings, railroads, turnpikes, bridges, ferries, or shares in such enterprises; previded always, that dividends may be paid out of surplus income and that at any time after the lands set apart for immigrants are all disposed of, the society may be wound up and the money realized from the sale of its lands and noney realized from the sale of its lands and

disposed of, the society may be wound up and the money realized from the sale of its lands and other property divided among its shareholders in redemption of the shares.

6th. That each county society endeavor to obtain the good will and zealous co-operation of all the inhabitants of the county, both subscribers and non-subscribers, to this end, that new settlers under the auspices of the society may be kindly received and may obtain from all their neighbors good and honest advice and guidance. All interests in the State are so manifestly united in the success of judicious efforts to increase its population, that it will need only intelligentex; planation to unite all persons and opinions in the endeavor to make that successs secure.

7th. That all the county societies combine in the establishment of a common agency in the City of Charleston, upon the principle of a representative organ, each county society appointing an agent to sit at the central board as its special representative; each representative to be entitled to as many votes as there are paid up shares in the society herepresents. The central board when this counts!

votes as there are paid up shares in the society l epresents. The central board when thus const represents. The central board when thus constituted to be invested with all necessary power and authority for establishing foreign agencies, making special arrangements for the ocean and inland transportation of immigrants, and their reception, shelter and protection on arrival.

The central board shall further be charged with

The central board snail further be charged with the duty of procuring and disseminating correct and useful information as to the special advantages offered to immigrants in each locality, and that of taking care that all immigrants be fully and honestly informed as to all their rights, privileges and immunities, and in case of need, advised and assisted in protecting themselves from imposition. True, a member of the Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, was invited to a seat in the nan, Col. J. P. Thomas, made a favorable report

[APPENDIX A.] A Drafof a Constitution and By-Laws—Consti-tution and By-Laws of the County Land and Immigration Society.

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 1.—SECTION 1. This society shall be known as the —— County Land Immigration

known as the — County Land Immigration Society.

SEC. 2. The object of the society is the promotion of foreign immigration into the said county, by means of furnishing immigrants with land, free of cost, upon the sole condition of the actual and continued occupation of the land so given.

SEC. 3. In order to render the society effective, it is organized under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 10th day of December, 1889, entitled "An act to regulate the formation of corporations."

ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION 1. The provisions of the act above recited having been conformed to, a meeting shall be convened of all subscribers to the society, a temporary chairman appointed and a committee designated to examine and verify subscriptions and proxies. This committee shall report a list of members in conformity with the provisions of section 2 of this article, stating how many votes each member is entitled to cast under section—of this article. This being done and a quorum being ascertained to be present the meeting shall elect a permanent chairman, and proceed to the adoption of by-laws, and the election of officers in accordance with the provisions ion of officers in accordance with the provisions

Section 2. All persons shall be entitled to become subscribers to this society, provided that if the aggregate of subscriptions exceed the capital stock, the shares shall be distributed rateably among all the subscribers.

Subscribers to the capital stock who shall have made good their subscribions, either in money.

made good their subscriptions, either in money or in land, taken at the State valuation for taxa-tion and free of all incumbrances whatsoever, shall at the meeting for organization be enrolled

shall at the meeting for organization be chroned as members of the society.

The rights, privileges and obligations of members, the transfer of shares and succession of members, shall be provided for in the by-laws, in accordance with the various provisions of this constitution, and in harmony with the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States. and laws of this State and of the United States.

SEC. 3. Officers and Elections. The officers of
this society shall consist of a president and four
directors elected by ballot, to serve for one year,
or until their successors are qualified. These officers shall be elected in a general meeting, a quorum being present, and shall together constitute
a board of management, charged with the appointment, supervision and control of subordinate
officers, and with the general administration of
all the business of the society.

Any three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

desire to recognize its importance, and unite in the general sentiment that it should be fostered, and in every way utilized for the general good. But it is insufficient. It should be supplemented. We desire to place Seath Carolina in the line of progress. We desire to place the prosperity of the Commonwealth upon a solid basis. But to do this we need accessions to our population, to the end that we may surround the State with the enduring monuments of wealth and numbers. God, in his providence, has blessed us with a genial climate and a teeming soil, and with abundant water power, and with varied resources. Immigration is one of the means whereby these advantages are to be utilized for the good of the committee address themselves to a spirit and scheme, and have the honor to report that the various papers and resolutions referred to them have been carefully considered, and that after as full an inquiry into the whole matter of immigration as the limited time given them would permit, they respectfully propose the following as practical measures, viz:

— 1st. The establishment of direct steam communication with Europe.

tute a quorum.

No person shall be eligible as president or director who is not a member of the society.

Vacancies during the term of office may be filled by the board, except where it is reduced below a quorum, in which case a general meeting must be convened, and an election held for officers to serve out the terms of those who have vacated. cation with Europe. The ports of Trieste, Havre, Liverpool, and Ant-The ports of freste, have, therepoot, and and werp have been suggested, but your committee are of opinion that the choice of a European port will depend upon commercial considerations presenting themselves whenever the enterprise is about to be begun, and that the convention need not now enter upon that question.

The subordinate officers to be appointed by the board of management shall consist of:

1. A register, who shall keep a record of all proceedings of meetings of the society and of the board of management; records of all property owned by the society, granted to settlers and reclaimed as abandoned by them; records of all immigrants settled upon the lands of the society, with statistics of arrivals and removals, names of families, with their numbers, sexes and ages on arrival, and in general all information necessary or useful for the full accomplishment of the objects of the society.

2. An agent, who shall reside in Charleston, and represent the society in the central board.

3. Such other officers as may be in time required to administer the increased business of the society.

4 Meetings-Ouorums-Proxies. The so-

clety.

SEC. 4. Meetings—Quorums—Proxies. The society shall have an annual meeting on the—
Wednesday of—— and such other general meetings as may be called by the board of management, or by any tem members uniting for that purpose, after thirty days' notice posted in the usual places of county bulletins and advertisements, or published in the county newspaper.

All meetings of the society shall be presided over by a member elected as chairman by ballot or vica voce. Ten members demanding the ballot shall cause that mode of election to be adopted. In preparation for the meeting, lists of members shall be prepared by the authority calling the meeting, showing the number of votes that each member is entitled to, and copies of such list shall be posted conspicuously in the place of meeting. Members present, representing in person or by proxy a majority of all the shares, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. A majority of the shares represented shall decide all questions except questions relating to amendments of the constitution, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all the shares in the society, and questions relating to amendments of the by-laws, which shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares represented, a quorum being present.

Proxies shall be given in the usual form, signed by the shareholder and witnessed, but no proxy shall be valid for more than one year. Any person, even though not a shareholder, may act as proxy for one or more shareholder, and in his quality of proxy may attend meetings, serve on committees, take part in debates, and vote.

ARTICLE 3—SECTION 1. Capital Stock.

ommittees, take part in debates, and vote.

ARTICLE 3—SECTION 1. Capital Stock.

The capital stock of this society shall be thousand dollars, the company reserving the right to increase its capital by amendments to this constitution.

thousand dollars, the company reserving the right to increase its capital by amendments to this constitution.

SEC. 2. Shares.

The capital stock shall be divided into—shares, of fifty dollars each, certificates for which shall be issued by the register, countersigned by the president, to all subscribers upon payment of their subscriptions, either in money or in lands. Where lands are received in nament of subscriptions, they shall be estimated according to the brane valuation for taxation, except in cases of fraud or manifest mistake, when a special assessment may be agreed upon between the subscriber and the society. Provided always that no lands be received having any defect of title, or burdened with any incumbrances whatsoever, and provided also, that the society have power to reject any lands offered in payment of subscription, in which case the subscriber shall be released from his obligation and the subscription cancelled.

SEC. 3. Transfer of Shares. No transfer of shares shall be valid until made on the books of the register, and a new certificate is issued.

No transfer shall be made of stock issued for land which may be discovered after such issue, to be encumbered or of defective title. The transfer books shall be closed for thirty days before every general meeting of the society.

ARTICLE 4—SECTION 1. Disposition of Lands. It shall be the duty of the board of management to cause all the lands of the society to be divided up into farms of convenient size, and so located as to distribute as imparitially as possible advantages of soil, slope, trigation and accessibility among the farms. To make roads and bridges when necessary to preserve such impartiality, and to provide as far as possible for an impartial distribution of lands containing fuel. To make plats of all the lands of the society, exhibiting the forms and dilmensions of the farms and designated by odd numbers shall be set apart for settlement by im-

east to west.

This being done, all farms designated by odd

This being done, all farms designated by odd numbers shall be set apart for settlement by immigrants on these terms:

1st. The proposed settler must be twenty years of age or over, and free from such mental or physical defects as might incapacitate him for self-support. Where a family or a number of single persons occupy a farm, it will only be demanded that the head of the family or of the south follit this condition. party fulfit this condition.

2d. All such settlers will be granted farms free of cost, the size and location of the farm to be submitted to the choice of the settler, provided,

submitted to the choice of the settler, provided, that the settlers arriving together shall have priority of choice, according to the numbers and ages of the persons composing each family or party uniting in the occupancy of a single farm. The largest families or parties to chose first, and when the numbers are equal, priority to be settled by the ages of the persons composing them.

3d. All farms thus settled shall be granted to the settler by formal deed, duly executed, wit-

3d. All farms thus settled shall be granted to the settler by formal deed, duly executed, witnessed and recorded, in the sole condition and consideration that the land be not deserted or abandoned within ten years from the date of the grant. On failure of the consideration the deed to be void and the land to revert to the society, otherwise the title to vest absolutely in the settler, his heirs or assigns, at the expiration of the ten years.

the purchase of animals or machinery, or vessels or shares in mining, manufacturing or transpor-tation companies, including railroad, canal and trans-Atlantic steamship companies.

SEC. 3. Dividends—Dissolution.
The board of management may at any time listribute surplus earnings, or any part thereof mong the shareholders as dividends. mong the shareholders as dividends.

After all the lands set apart for immigrants ar

After all the lands set apart for immigrants are disposed of, as hereinbefore provided, or failing that, any time after the expiration of twenty years from its organization, this society may be dissolved by the vote of a majority of all its shares. The mode of winding up to be determined by the authority decreeing the dissolution.

ARTICLE 5—Debts. No officer or agent of this society shall incur any debt or liability for the society, nor shall any promissory notes or acceptances or engagements to pay money be binding upon the corporation. Provided, always, that the society may authorize the issue of bonds, a majority of all the shares concurring.

[APPENDIX "B."]

REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY DELEGATION The delegation from the German Society of South Carolina having been requested by the committees of the Chamber of Commerce, South Caro-ina Railroad and Board of Trade, at the meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday

lina Railroad and Board of Trade, at the meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday evening. April 30, to prepare a brief statement of facts in connection with the subject of immigration, for the use of any committee of the May Convention that may desire the same, ask leave to submit the following.

The society which they represent was founded not for the purpose of importing emigrants. They remind their countrymen of the old German proverb, "remain in your own country and support yourself honestly," but at the same time the object of the association is charitable and humane, to assist with money, advice and other means, and to offer the hand of welcome to all those who may come bither to seek a new home. It appears to us that in order to induce immigration, and by immigration we mean not the coming of few individuals, but the regular and continuous course of travel of those from foreign countries seeking settlement in all parts of this, similar to that which is now taking place by way of New York and Baitimore, it is necessary to bear in mind the following facts:

similar to that which is now taking place by way of New York and Baltimore, it is necessary to bear in mind the following facts:

1. The man who emigrates from Europe to America has a whole continent in which to select his new home, and naturally he will go where the greatest inducements are offered.

2. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to offer these inducements, first by furnishing the means of defraying the expenses of his passage if necessary; and, secondly, in the way of lands and homesteads, whereby the emigrant will be enabled to acquire the ownership of the soil on easy terms and have the means of at once going to work. It is important that arrangements should be made for their settlement in colonies, and from these colonies the country can be supplied with laborers.

3. It is a necessity that direct communication be established with some German port by means of good steamers, commanded by officers speaking the language. These steamers should run to some Southern port, as for instance Charleston, whence transportation could be had directly with the West. We are informed that by this route the rate of travel would be cheaper by several dollars

rate of travel would be cheaper by several dollars than by any other.
4. Some European port should be selected with

which there is at present no such communication, as it would be almost impossible to compete with New York and Baltimore and their principal agencies abroad.

sew fork and Baltimore and then principal aged cles abroad.

5. The present condition of our country renders it absolutely impossible for emigrants to be induced to come to this or any other Southern State as laborers. The price of labor is much too low. We cannot contend in this respect with the Northern and Western States, where farm laborers of the best class are paid as high as from \$15 to \$30 per month, besides being found. Moreover, it would be impossible for them to exist on the fare and in the manner in which our plantation laborers are sustained.

6. There exist great prejudices in the European mind against emigration to the South, produced

mind against emigration to the South, produced by publications in different European papers in regard to this subject, which it is of the greatest

regard to this subject, which it is of the greatest importance to overcome.

7. To accomplish this, we would recommend the formation of societies throughout the towns and counties of this State and the South, in the interest of the emigrant. Every foreigner should be brought into them. Their annual reports should be forwarded by the naturalized citizen to his friends in the old world, thus carrying with them the testimony of a witness known to them. These associations may receive the inducements from the members of the communities in which they are formed, and transmit them under the authority of such societies as truthful and reliable information for emigrants.

8. There now exist two great routes over which the emigrant to the West passes, to wit:

which the emigrant to the West passes, to wit:

prove cheaper and offer inducements, besides adding greatly to the prosperity of the city and the adjoining country from the emigrant brought over by each vessel, many will necessarily settle in this and neighboring Southern States, and in

this way their population will soon be increased by a valuable addition. These views are very hastily thrown out, the time allowed us being too short to prepare a re-port which should embrace any details. And in complying with the request of the committees, we have only attempted to draw attention to a few prominent facts, which, it appears to us, should be considered in the discussion of a sub-ject so difficult, and, at the same time, of such vital importance to our welfare.
Respectfully submitted,

F. VON SANTEN, Chairman Delegation German Society, Of South Carolina Of South Carolina.
Signed by the Committee on Immigration, as follows:

J. P. THOMAS. J. CAMPSEN. F. VON SANTEN. W. L. TRENHOLM.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Thomas, the report was eceived as information and ordered to lie upon the table for future consideration.

The Committee on Direct Trade, by their chairman, Mr. Robert Mure, made the following report, which, after being read, was, on motion of Mr. Thaddeus Street, also received as information and laid upon the table, subject to future conside-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIRECT TRADE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIRECT TRADE.

The Committee on Direct Trade, appointed by the convention, have given the subject as much consideration as the limited time allowed them to report, but by no means as much as its importance demands. The City of New York has for years been the great emporium and centre of trade for all sections of the Union, of which she is the metropolis. Thither tend all the streams of wealth to pour their largescess into her coffers, al. wealth to pour their largesses into her coffers, al-ready full to overflowing. And it is a well known fact that the South is, more than all other known fact that the South is, more than all other sections, a taxpayer to this exacting commercial autocrat. Year by year as the earth brings forth her increase, and the planter is rewarded for a toil by an abundant harvest of the facety textile, by which humanity is clothed, a large proportion goes as tribute to the Northern manufacturer, banker, shipswher and importer. The question of the state of the second that the soft was a supplied with the spirit that animates them, thus supplied submit to a state of things so manifestly against their best interests, when, by action, united, determined action, they may cast of these shapes which have hitherto bound them, and become in spendent of the great metropolis.

them, and become in ...

The Committee on Immigration, fully flive to the importance of the subject, will doubtless bring forcibly to view the many advantages to be derived from an enterprise, looking to the introduction into the South of a class of thrilly and industrious immigrants, and will point out the facilities and perfect practicability of such an exterprise. Such a scheme as this will build up the waste places of the South, and fill them with a numerous and happy population, and co-equal numerous and happy population, and co-equal with this enterprise in importance, is that of di-rect trade with Europe, whereby our produce may find a foreign market by the most direct and exrect trade with Europe, whereby our produce may find a foreign market by the most direct and expeditious route, and our imports from thence to supply the wants of our people be brought direct to our doors, without first paying a tax to the banker, the importer, and jobber of New York. We would propose, therefore, that a company be formed, having a capital sufficient to construct and equip four freight and emigrant steamers, and that the shares in such capital stock be placed at an amount which would bring it within the power of the greatest number to participate.

You committee have assurances that not only individuals in this country and Europe, but wealthy corporations, are willing and ready to subscribe to this object.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention recommend that a company be formed for the establishment of a permanent line of freight and immigrant steamers to a port in Europe, in shares of \$25 each.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by

the chair to obtain subscriptions from the various railroad companies and corporations interested in commerce, and also take measures for the es in commerce, and also take measures for the establishment of a company on a permanent basis, to form a line to consist of four steamers.

Resolved, That the chairman of each delegation be charged with the duty of obtaining subscriptions in their section, with power to appoint subcommittees, who will report to the chairman of the committee appointed by the convention the names and amounts subscribed.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. MURE, Chairman.

The Committee on Cotton Manufactures, by ir chairman, Col. J. B. Palmer, of the Saluda Factory, Columbia, made the following reports

the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause. On motion, it was received as information and laid upon the table for further con. REPORT ON COTTON MANUFACTURE

The Committee on the Manufacture of Cotton

The Committee on the Maddident beg leave to report:
That it has been contended, for years, by our most sagacious statesmen, that it was not the policy of the South to export its cotton in the lint.
Benjamin Franklin, writing from London, said:
"Here in England it is well known and understood, that whenever a manufacture is established, employing a number of hands, it raises the value of lands all about." Andrew Jackson, in 1824, advocated, in a private letter, the taking from our agriculture 600,000 men, women and "from our agriculture 600,000 men, women and children, to be employed in manufactures." Lord Goodrich, in the House of Lords, speaking of France, said: "If it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would speedily be reduced to an agricultural, and, therefore, a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively on agriculture." Washington entertained similar views.

White these opinions have been stated by many, most of our people have either considered it entirely impracticable for us to understand the general manufacture of our leading staple, or

general manufacture of our leading staple, or thinking it practicable, have considered the peri-od when it would be accomplished so far in the future as to demand no attention from them. Your committee will endeavor to establish the

Your committee will endeavor to establish the proposition, that it not only can, but will be done at an early day.

First among the advantages possessed by the South over the North for manufacturing cotton, and one that it will never cease to hold, is that it is the place of production of the row material. It would be no more unnatural to transport the crude ores of Pennsylvania to distant States for manufacture, than it is for us to continue to send abroad our lint cotton. The Southern manufacturer saves the freight and other charges on bagging, rope and other waste. This waste, amounting to fully one-eighth of each bale, can be manufactured into paper at the South more cheaply

ging, rope and other wasty. This waste, amounting to fully one-eighth of each bale, can be manufactured into paper at the South more cheaply than at the North, and is consequently more valuable, though it costs far less here than there. Reclamation on false packed or damaged cotton is, with us, easy and direct, and we save the burdensome Northern charges for storage, insurance, brokerage, &c., and the loss from repeated sampling and thefts. More or less cotton can always be purchased in the lint, thus saving, to that extent, the loss by bagging and rope. Freights on manufactured goods are less than on bulky and hazardous bales of raw cotton.

Another advantage is to be found in our climate. Fire for heating purposes is only required for from one to three months of the year, according to localities. We have an abundance of unoccupied water power in every Southern State. We have also inexhaustible coal beds, easy of access. Wages are comparatively low. The mildness of the climate, the abundance of tumber, and the cheapness of land, enables manufacturers to provide operatives with expensive but comfortable houses and large garden plats. The expense of living must always be less here than at the North. The winters being mild and open, we must ever be able to produce our provisions more cheaply than they can be produced in a country where a great part of the six working months are appropriated to raising supplies for man and beast for the remaining portions of the year.

Our operatives are admitted to be remarkably frugal, industrious, easily taught and controlled, and we have an unemployed class of many thousands from which to draw in the future. The North and Europe will contribute largely in operatives whenever there is a demand for them, and thus manufacturing will advance immigration.

The English, in manufacturing, mix India and

The English, in manufacturing, mix India an other inferior cottons with the American, whi other inferior cottons with the world produces. The consequence is that where our goods have been introduced abroad they are preferred to the English. The foreign manufacturer has been known to brand his goods—drills, for instance—as Aparicos.

Your committee have had before them carefully American. Your committee have had before them carefully compiled statements, showing the cost of manufacturing cotton North and South. They are fully satisfied that yarns can be manufactured here, transported to the North, pay a commission of 5 per cent. for selling, be sold at the cost of Northern production, and yet yield a net profit of 5c per ib. And that certain classes of colored goods can be produced here and sold in the North, at cost of production of similar goods there, and yet yield a profit of over 10c per ib.

English manufacturers have admitted, after inspecting the books of some of our Southern fac-

yield a profit of over 10c per 10.

English manufacturers have admitted, after inspecting the books of some of our Southern factories, that we produced yarns more cheaply than they did. To test this admission, the Saluda Factory of this State sent in April, 1869, through the house of W.C. Courtney & Co., of Charleston, some packages of their No. 20 yarn, to Mauchester, England. These yarns sold at 16d., which, at the then rate of gold and exchange, was equal to 43½C. currency here. The total cost of the yarns, including freight, insurance, commission on sales, &c., was 30½C., leaving a net profit of 4½C, per lb. In support of the positions assumed, your committee direct attention to the great success of the Augusta, Graniteville and other factories in manufacturing plain goods, of the Columbus, Alamance and other factories in making colored goods, and the Saluda. Roswell and other factories in spinning and warring fine yarns with profit at a time when manufacturing at the North and in Europe has been languishing and unprofit-

fit at a time when maintacturing at the North and in Europe has been languishing and unprofit-able. In further condimation, the following ex-tracts from a letter written by a prominent man-ufacturer at the North is submitted: "While I have only met expenses in the North in running twenty frames—about 3000 spindles ficial cultivation of more favored spots.

It is important that the standard of agriculture should be elevated among us, and that it should

ing."

The writer of this letter has since moved South, and his cotton mill at the North is permanently

and his cotton mill at the North is permanently closed.

A large number of Northern cotton mills are idic, many of those in operation have recently reduced the wages of their hands, and some are running on short time; machinery is being transferred to the South, and skilled labor and capital is beginning to follow. England is losing her monopoly. France and Germany are yearly importing less of her yarns and manufactured goods. Her manufacturers are becoming alarmed, and her operatives are turning their eyes in this direction. There can be no doubt that we will before long supply the North, and to some extent the West and East Indies, China, South America and Mexico, with manufactured goods, and export yarns to the Continent of Europe and ultimately to England.

and export yarns to the Continent of Europe and ultimately to England.

Few realize how rapidly manufacturing has increased in the United States.

The first cotton factory on the Arkwright principle was erected in Rhode Island, in 1790.

In 1812, there were 33 mills in Rhode Island and 20 mills in Massachusets, turning in all 43,000 spindles—an average of about 900 to the mill.

In 1850, there were in the United States 2,500,000 spindles; in 1868, over six millions, showing an increase of over three and a half millions in eighteen years—almost exclusively in the North—the South having in the latter year only about 200,000.

200.000.

The wages paid to factory operatives in 1838 was over thirteen millions. In 1848, over twenty-seven millions—an increase of 160 per cent. In ten years.

The increase in the South must, hereafter, be

far more rapid than it has been North.

Attention is already directed to our country as the proper field for the cotton manufacturer. Indeed, we believe no astute business man will engage in it elsewhere, and within a few years most of those already employed at the North in this branch of industry will, as some are doing now, dismantle their milis and either move South, or

dismantle their milis and either move South, or engage in other branches of manufacturing. It cannot be long before machinery for working long staple will be introduced, and Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, with their facilities for procuring cheap coal, will vie with each other in the manufacture of our sea Island cotton; and soon the busyamm of the spindle will be heard on every water-course, from Virginia to Texas.

It is the belief of your committee that the planters may, with profit to themselves, aid in producing this result, by combining together in joint stock associations, and, erecting cotton milis of sufficient capacity to work up their cotton crops, These mills should be managed, not by the pianters themselves, but by experienced and capable

management. with all our advantages, inatten-tion to details and careless management cannot but produce less.

From two and one-half to three millions of dol-

From two and one-half to three millions of dollars would be added to the value of our cotton crop if we were to manufacture it into yarns and we'ven goods. Of this, a large amount would be paid out for wages, and that to a class that is now not only incomployed in adding to the wealth of the country, but for the most part a burden upon their parent of the public.

The enormous increase in the amount of money received by the South would be the direct advantage derived from manufacturing. The merchant, the mechanic, the agriculturist, the banker, the real estate owner, and in fact every citizen of our country, would be incidentally benefited. Busi-

country, would be incidentally benefitted. Busi-ness generally would be stimulated, and property

oshitry, would be atimulated, and property of all kinds enhanced in value.

What has manufacturing not done for England? To come nearer home—what has it not done for New England? Take the town of Lowell, for instance. Situa'ed in a cold, bleak, unproductive country, with every drawback and no advantages except its water power, and the indomitable energy of its inhabitants, it has grown, within a few years, from a mere hamlet, with one manufacturing company (the Merrimack, forganized in 1822,) into an active, thriving city, with 50 mills turning over 45,000 spindles, running over 12,000 loons, giving employment to 14,000 operatives, supporting seven national banks, with an aggregate deposit of about \$5,000,000, principally savings of operatives. of the entire products of the United States ex-

ported to foreign countries, the South has at times contributed as high as 55 per cent—double and treble the value of our products by manufacturing before exportation, and we cause a flow of wealth from the North and from abroad that must

wealth from the North and from abroad-produce almost unparalelled prosperity.
If we desire to fully participate in that prosper-ity and hasten its consummation, there must be no folding of the arms on our part. We cannot no folding of the arms on our part. We cannot afford to stand idily by while foreign capital and energy, attracted as it will be—indeed as it is—by the wonderful advantages we pissess, gradually occupy the field to our exclusion. Then, indeed, would the sceptre have departed from Israel. But rather let us, while heartily welcoming the Northern business man and capitalist, join in generous rivairy in the great work of developing our resources.

A new era is upon us. The policies attending A new era is alon us. The post no longer control our actions. The industrial pursuits to which we were wont to devote our energies no longer claim our undivided attention.

were wont to devote our energies no longer claim our undivided attention.

No country exclusively agricultural ever green permanent rich.

We have shown the world that we could perform the full measure of our duty to our country during a long, bloody and disastroug, war. Property and life were ireely surrendered. No sacrifice was too great to be cheerfully offered. Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, vied with each other, early and late, in season and out of season, in acts of self-abnegation. Let the same spirit actuate us now. Let each one of us rise to the mission before us. Let there be no idlers in our streets. Let honest, manly labor be clothed with its proper dignity. Let agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce alike command our efforts. Let energy, method and careful close management attend us in our various pursuits.

in building up our waste places, and in securing that prosperity a beneficent Providence has placed within our reach, we are firmly convinced that the cotton manufacturer will perform a prominent part; and we express the hope that the Southern people will give this matter their serious attention, and do what they can to foster and advance this branch of industry.

We append detailed statements in support of the propositions advanced.

Respectfully submitted.

Respectfully submitted. JOHN B. PALMER.

OIN B. PALMER,
Of Columbia, S. C.
JAMES HOPE,
Of Augusta, Ga.
JULIUS C. SMITH,
Of Greenville, & C.

A member of the Committee on the Hygiene of South Carolina stated that an able and elaborate report on that subject had been prepared by the distinguished chairman of the committee, Dr. Eli Geddings, but that owing to its length, and the physical infirmity of that gentleman, he would move to dispense with the reading, and that it be published in the proceedings of the convention.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee on Scientific Education, by their chairman, Hou. Russell Middleton, made the following report, which was read and ordered temporarily to lie upon the table: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFC EDUCA-

TION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFC EDUCATION.

Production, we all know, is the chief element of national prosperity; food and raiment are essential to human comfort, and, of course, the more directly and certchiny these are supplied, the more room and the nore encouragement for higher attainments. As a general rule, men must be placed above the pressure of daily need before they can have either the leisure or the desire for mental cultivation.

We are not now to learn that mind rules the world. The history of this country until the late revolution has left us no doubt as to this position. It was to the leisure for mental culture, which the predominance of agriculture under peculiar circumstances anforded to her first men, that our State owes her acknowledged supremacy in the Federal councils. It was the fertility of her soil, combined with permanence of labor, that enabled her to live and prosper under a system of partial and oppressive legislation, to which the world knows no parallel.

We have been bereft of our peonliar advantage, and are now thrown upon the resources which we share in common with all mankind. Nothing is left but our soil, our climate and ourselves; but these are left, and they constitute a fund of material which renders us fully competent to regain our lost position, and command the attention and respect of the world.

Indeed, are we not sure that, in the long run, our misfortunes may not prove an advantage to us; for while "cotton was king." and our great staples were furnished to us with a facility and certainty which defied competition, there may have been, perhaps, too little of mental effort in the departments of agriculture, and a sense of security which tended to foster our natural indolence, and the still more natural pride of our security which tended to foster our natural indolence, and the still more natural pride of our

security which tended to foster our natural dolence, and the still more natural pride of ou hearts. We had insensibly become both depe and exclusive. This was not a wholesome of things, and the energies which are now de manded, and the co-operation and mutual con sideration which have become so absolutely neces sary to our success, may eventually place us upon a firmer foundation and elevate us to a

sary to our success, may eventually place us upon a firmer foundation and elevate us to a higher platform than we have yet enjoyed.

While the returns of our labors have been so abundant as to call for little or no improvement in our system of agriculture, the stimulus of necessity has driven others to exertions, both of mind and body, which have reacted upon themselves both in character and fortune; and it would be a matter of surprise, and perhaps mortification, to some of us to find the breshandmen of other lands surpassing us, not only in physical energy, but in scientific knowledge and mental accomplishment. The farmers of other regions are practical chemists and intelligent naturalists, and they have thus learned to wring from rocks and barren sands more abundant results than can be obtained from the negligent and superficial cultivation of more favored spots.

New York and Baltimore, and emigration has, in a great measure, centributed to the building of these citles. There is room for still another between the latter point and the Gulf. If a line be established over Charleston, and such route prove cheaper and offer inducements, besides adding greatly to the prosperity of the city and incompany that wenty per cent. over the North in manufacturals and belooked upon, not only as an economical element of the commonwealth, but as an abonorable continuous the commonwealth and the commonwealth and

be looked upon, not only as an economical element of the commonwealth, but as an honorable contributor to her dignity and prosperity, so that athletic men will not be compelled to occupy, behind desks and counters, the positions which legitimately belong to the gentler sex, but will be able to meet the demands of patriotism, as well as of manhood, by grappling with fortune in the hardler labors of field and forest.

We have lost our deferential element, and now need a substitute, and we doubt whether that substitute can be found anywhere else than in the application of inind to the science of agriculture, availing ourselves of the advantages the application of fined to the science of agri-culture, availing ourselves of the advantages furnished by chemistry and natural philosophy in all its branches, bringing to bear upon our labors the mechanical ingenuity which is so rapidly furnishing a substitute for manual operations—above all, engaging the interest of the operative by according to him the respect due to honest labor and his legitimate share in

the operative by according to him the respect due to honest labor and his legitimate share in the proceeds of his toil, and we see no reason why our State should not resume her rank, and even surpass her and the renown.

It is not necessary to refer again to our soil and climate; there is nothing in the world superior, and for many preductions, nothing equal to them. While our daker, with one hand, has deprived us of an element of strength, which was also to some extent a source of weakness, it is a circumstance worthy of special notice and of special gratitude that, with the other, He has laid bare, in our soil, an unexpected treasure, far more valuable than mines of gold.

We lack now but one thing to insure unlimited success—the application of science and mental cultivation to our unequalled resources. Let us not delay to supply this want, and, in order to make a beginning, we propose the following resolutions:

1. Resolved. That it is important to the welfare of our State that her agriculture should hence

of our State that her agriculture should hence forth be regarded as a science.

2. Resolved, That measures be immediately taken to organize agricultural institutions among

and set in operation a model farm, in some

pared, but requested that further time should be allowed for its consideration by the committee Agreed to. RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROA

COMPANY.

Hon. George A. Trenholm stated that the folowing resolutions had been adopted by the South Carolina Railroad Company, and he had been delegated to submit them to the convention.

Mr. Trenholm observed that the liberality of

tent of bestowing upon the immigrant the alternate lands of the company without charge.

applause.

2. Resolved, That whenever a reliable company shall be formed for the establishment of a permanent line of steamers between Charleston and a first-class European port, to consist of not less than four ships, it shall be the interest and duty of this company to subscribe to the stock of such steamship company to a fair extent. Provided, That the same shall not exceed \$25,000 to each steamer, and provided, that no part of such subscription shall be made sufficient to build at least one steamer.

pany be brought under the consideration of the Convention on Immigration, the delegates of this company be authorized to communicate the above resolution to the convention.

4. Resolved, That the president of this company communicate this resolution to the president of the Georgia Railroad and connecting roads, and ask their co-operation in this matter.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Screven, the first reso lution was referred to the Committee on Lands. and the second resolution was referred to the

REMARKS OF WM. M. LAWTON, ESQ.

IMMIGRATION.

On motion of Colonel J. P. Thomas, the report f the Committee on Immigrat from the table and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow A. M. Colonel Thomas observed that some gentleman had expressed a belief that the convention

would adjourn to-morrow, but he hoped such a thought would not be entertained. We are here, said, in a great work. We are breathing an industrial air, which in the genuine sense of the erm will regenerate our blood and bone and sinew. We are on the macadamized road which leads to the true reconstruction of South Caroling; and if three, or four, or five days more are required to perfect the grand undertaking which we have commenced, let us as citizens having

er of immigration, and provided funds for the purposes of his office. Those funds had been judiciously expended, as he was informed, and the com: alssioner, with all the energy of his nature, had sought to direct foreign immigration to the State; yet the result was comparatively fruitless. An association of private individuals had been organized for a similar purpose, and doubtless they, too, had used every exertion to secure their object, but, so far as he had been informed, their efforts were likewise fruitless. Doubtless there was a cause for this. It might exist abroad or at home, but if we have not sufficient attractions for the European Immigrant, is it not our duty to cast our eyes around us-at home, here in America, and hold out such inducements to the farmers of the North and West, as would bring them, with their capital, into our midst? Those who ive on the line of the Charlotte Railroad have been struck with the large number of persons, generally farmers of limited means, who daily arrive on a prospecting tour through the South. Already a onsiderable number of this hardy and enterprising class were in our midst, and there was no cason why, extending the right hand of fellowship to them, and holding out liberal encourage ment to their friends and neighbors at home, we might not obtain an accession of agricultural strength, which would secure to us much that we seek from the foreigner. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York were already liberally represented among the farmers of South Carolina, and thousands of others would doubtless follow, but for the expense of travelling and difficulty of ransportation. These drawbacks must be reoved, and when the path is clear, the country will be filled with a population thrifty, industrious and influential, because they will commu-

Mr. T. G. Clemson, of Pendleton, said he fully

nicate by example the secret of successful cul-

ture. They will be practically identified with the

soil, and being so, thus will remain in our midst

and work out with us the problem of our future

agreed with the remarks of the preceding speaker. His experience with immigrants, secured by his own exertions, had not been satisfactory, and he believed that what was true of the individual would prove true of the multitude. There were various reasons why the foreigner would not be satisfied in South Carolina, unless surrounded by a community of his own people; but to the North ern man, industrious, able and intelligent, the field of usefulness was almost beyond limit. Emigration travelled in latitudes, in isothermal lines, and it was not practicable to change the current [Continued on Fourth Page.]

3. Resolved, That an effort be made to procure

Dr. F. P. Porcher, from the Committee on Flora stated that a report on the subject had been pre-

1. Resciped. That if the committee find that the

the proposition was such, that it went to the ex-

The announcement was received with great applause.

steamer.
3. Resolved, That if a proposal to form such a com

REMARKS OF WM. M. LAWTON, ESQ.

Gentlemen—These resolutions of the South Carolina Raliroad Company are indicative of a step in the right direction. It is a practical encouragement to the speedy establishment of a line of emigrant steamers. As an individual, I am prepared to perform my humble part in the work of co-operation. My available means, like those of many others, have been swept away in the great contest for principle, and in all probability, before many years have passed, I, too, will go to that bourne whence no travelier returns. But while here, I am prepared to advance the interests of the State that gave me hirth, and undor whose laws I have been protected in boyhood and in manhood. In the district of my nativity I still own twelve hundred acres of land, which may be successfully cultivated by white labor, one half of which I propose, as soon as that line of steamers shall have been established, to donate to the Emigrant Society. (Applause.)

Do not imagine that this profer is made in any egotistic spirit. On the contrary, it is a pure matter of business calculation. Every acre of land given away under these circumstances will double the value of that which is retained. And if the same principle were pursued in every county of South Carolina by every gentlemen who possesses large handed estates, it is not within human ken to predict the degree of prosperity that will flow in upon us, or the success that will result from our generous enterprise.

common hopes and common aims devote our selves faithfully to the labors before us, assured that we shall be amply repaid in the future. Mr. Brawley, of Chester, said there was one phase of the question of immigration which he thought the committee had not as fully considered as its importance demanded. The State, in its legislation of 1865, had created a commission

welfare. These suggestions are made in the hope tha the convention will take some action upon a branch of the subject which seems to have been ignored.

the Mexiced. That if the committee find that the lands of the company are suitable for cultivation, they be authorized to say to the convention that so far as said lands are concerned, this company is willing to unite in a general scheme, under which land shall be provided on liberal terms for emigrants coming to occupy and cultivate the same. themselves, but by experienced and capable business men, who will give them their undivided attention, with experts in charge of the mechanical departments. Manufacturing comprises so many details, the its successful prosecution requires the most careful and systematic